

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WERKLY B EDGAR SNOWDEN.

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 19

Neither House of Congress was in session to dig.

It is reported that the President, in order to satisfy Mr. Packard for not giving him the collectorship of New Orleans, will, at once, offer him an equally remunerative position. Mr. Hayes's real strength-that upon which he can rely-lies now in the South-all that he had in the North has gone, save that which duty of the said Board to ascertain and record what still attaches to him by reason of the cohesive attraction of public office. Some of his previ ous appointments have already diminished his strength in no inconsiderable degree in the South, and, in view of his unpopularity in the North, it would not be wise to weaken it any more, as would necessarily be the case were he to appoint a man so objectionable to the people of that section as Mr. Packard has rendered bimself. The patience and long suffering of the Southern people should entitle them to increased respect, instead of being presumed upon in order to impose on them still further indignities; but, leaving such considerations as these out of view, the proposed appointment will be in accordance neither with the home rule nor the civil service reform policy, heretofore announced by the President as the particular measures by which he intended to characterize his administration. Nobody will complain if Mr. Packard continue to lunch at the White House as often as may be agreeable to himself and the President, but his appointment to an office in which he will have business relations with the people of the South will be highly objectionable.

Mr. Barbour introduced another bill in the Virginia House of Delegates yesterday provid ing for refunding the State debt in three per cent. bonds, and setting aside the net revenue of the tax on licenses for the payment of the interest. As every member of the Ligislature has now had time for his "say" on the debt question, and as some of them have not lost a single opportunity afforded for that purpose, the people of the State are tired of talk, and are anxiously awaiting some definite action on justers are very strong in this Legislature, and the subject.

In New York, to day, a gold dollar was worth only one cent and three fouths of a cent more than a paper dollar. If the currency be let alone, it will not be long before the little difference still existing in the value of gold and paper money will have entirely vanished. The disagreeable fact is that both sorts of money are now so inconveniently scarce that most people would not higgle about receiving paper in ed upon a gold basis.

During the debate yesterday in the U. S. House of Representatives on the Pioneer Mill the House because it is not before that body case, it was developed that not only justice, but, strange as it may seem, even loyalty, is as nothing compared to geographical location. No matter how just the claim or how loyal the elsimant, provided it be for property in the unfortunate South, the average radical will op- that the discussion will probably be continued

Legislative.

In the State Senate yesterday Mr. Lee, from the Committee on Roads, reported Senate bill authorizing the erection of toll gates on abandoned turopikes, with amendments.

A bill to reduce the salary of members from \$540 to \$360, the reduction to take effect from the passage of the act was passed. The bill makes the pay of clerks the same as the pay of members, and increases the pay of the pages gate to the House from Richmond, has done from \$10 per week to \$14 per week (they now all the talking for one delegation, if I except receive \$21 per week.) The vote on the pas- Gen. Anderson. Mr. Henry is a grandson of

In the House of Delegates bills were introduced to tax cigars and cigarettes, and to allow commutation to soldiers maimed in war in lieu of artificial limbs provided by law.

A House joint resolution instructing our Senagress to vote for the unconditional remonetizstion of silver and as a legal tender was favorably reported upon.

the representatives from each district may

The Committee on Retrenchment and Reform reported a bill to amend the Code in relaand the compensation of members of the General Assembly. The bill provides among other things that the pay of members and officers of the employees of the government generally

about 20 per cent. The pay of the judges of the Court of Appeals is left the same as now, except to strike out the provision allowing Judge Christian berland, Westmoreland and Lancaster counties, \$1,000 extra for residing at Richmond. The | Va., still retaining his connection with the salary of reporter of the Court of Appeals is re- | church as a local preacher. duced from \$1,500 to \$1,200.

Seventh Circuit Court, where it is left at came identified with the latter denomination.

every 1,000 inhabitants over 10,000. The salary of the Attorney General is not re-

The Auditor of Public Accounts, Second Au-

ploying any extra clerks. The resolution memoralizing Congress to grant pensions to the soldiers and widows soldiers of the Mexican war was passed. The bill appropriating \$400 to purchase a

the city of Richmond was passed. A bill in relation to unlawful fishing was re-

ferred.

Indian Affairs. NNW YORK, Jan. 19.—A Lawrence, Kansas, special says: A city reporter held an interview to-day with Dr. Wm. Nicholson, late Central Superintendent of Indian Affairs, in this city. In reply to various questions, Dr. Nicholson states that the Superintendency was quire agents to report directly to Washington. I aged 79.

Letter from Richmond. Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.

RICHMOND, January 18, 1878. In the House, to day, Mr. Barbour presented another bill in reference to the State debt, which was referred to the Finance Committee. | ber for Leeds.

It reads as follows: 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That there shall be a board for auditing and allowing the amount justly due to the owners of any bonds or stocks claimed to be due by this Commonwealth. The said Board shall consist of the Treasurer and Second Auditor and shall be designated as the Board for Auditing the

Public Debt of Virginia.

2. Whenever the said Board shall be equally divided on any vote it shall immediately fix a notify the Attorney General of such equal division and of the time and place fixed for such adjourned meeting. Thereupon it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to attend the said

may have so equally divided. The owners of any of the bonds or stocks of this Commonwealth outstanding prior to the 30th day of March, 1871, may present the same to the Board for Auditing the Public Debt of Virginia. Whereupon, it shall be the duty of said Board to ascertain and record what is the amount of two thirds of the interest justly due or to become due thereon to the first day of July, 1878. And the owners of such bonds or stocks issued subsequent to the said 30th day of March, 1871, may present the same to the said Board; whereupon it shall be the is the amount justly due or to become due thereon

to the 1st day of July, 1878. 4. The owner of any such bonds or stocks in full discharge of all his demands against this Commonwealth on account of the bonds or stocks so presented to the said Board may fund the amount ascertained to be due to him in the manner prescribed by the third section of this act in three per centum registered bonds of this Commonwealth of the denomination of one hundred and multiples thereof dated July 1, 1878, and to become due and payable thirty years after date. For any fractional sums less than \$100 certificates shall be issued bearing the same date and rate of interest and payable at the same time as the bonds issued under this section, which certificates in sums of \$100 or any multiple thereof shall be exchangable for bonds of the character herein authorized to be issued, and new certificates of like character may be issued for any fractional sums less than \$100 that may remain in

making such exchange. 5. That to pay the annual interest and redeem the principal of the bonds authorized to be issued by this act the entire annual net revenue from the tax on licenses shall be and is hereby set apart and appropriated until, together with such other revenue as the General Assembly may dedicate to the same purpose, the whole principal and interest of

the said bonds shall be paid. 6. This act shall be in force from its passage. The House and Senate both were rather thin to-day in numbers. Quite a number of the members of the House have been taken down with chills and fevers, which are prevailing to an alarming extent among the people's representatives. Dr. Cox has his hands full of cases. The doctor is called into use so much as a physician by his brother members that he is often kept from his seat in the House. The fact is that the doctor is a number one physician, and then he recognizes the fact that courtesy is due to his brother members and—never charges —

Can it be wondered that he is popular. will probably open in earnest. Mr. Moffett's ments contained in the Bue Book, which was allowed. No claim for any loss or damage in-Next week the fight on the debt question Finance and is now before the House. It is recent dispatches we cannot find a trace of the idle to conceal the fact that the Moffett read. apprehensions, such as alone could have justithe indications seem to show that Mr. Barbour's | quarters. It is now abundantly clear that the

adopted. Mr. Ashton, member of the House from a tax of one cent on every cigar sold and two ment.' cents upon every package of cigarettes, and making each dealer pay a fee of seventy-five cents to the Commissioner of the Revenue for indicate the number of cigars sold, and that agreed to. each dealer shall keep a book and enter therein payment of a debt, even if it had been contract- | the number of all the cigars sold, and testify to its correctness on oath. The act is based mainly upon the Moffett law. There has been no expression of opinion upon it from members of yet, but the cigar men are raising particular

mischief about it. subject of fish to day. So far there has been more talking on the subject of fish than the debt, and the members are so divided upon it to the close of the session. Such a nuisance has all this talk become that members turn away in disgust at the sight of a fish, and shed tears when they see the much abused oyster. while the few crabs who have orawled up as high as Richmond are caten hard and pain-

There is one member of the Lagislature who boasts that he has voted against every bill in

the body. So far Mr. Henry, the newly elected delesage of the bill was-ayes 39, noes 2-Mesers. | the well known Patrick, and will make his mark

in the body. Baltimore Conference M. E. Church,

The Baltimore Conference M. E. Church, South, will meet on the 6th of March, in St. pastor. West Fayette street, near Republican remarks about Austria and England. street. By rule of this Conference the minis-A resolution was referred that the Joint ter can remain at one charge four years. The Committee on Reapportionment be instructed only changes necessary to be made under this to allot to each Congressional district eleven rule in Baltimore are Rev. W. W. Walker, delegates, such delegates to be distributed as pastor of Trinity Church, corner Madison avenue and Preston street, and Rev. J. A. Kern, pastor of Central Church, Harlem Square. It is said that Mr. Walker will not accept an appointment to any particular charge bion to salaries of officers of the Government | at the next conference, but will remove to his home, in Westmoreland county, Va. Mr. Walker in early life joined the Conference of the M. P. Church, and for some years continthe House be reduced about 332 per cent., and | ued in the itinerancy. After his marriage he left the itinerancy and went to live upon a farm in Westmoreland county. Subsequently he entered upon the practice of law, in which he became prominent in Richmond, Northum-

When the Methodist Protestant Church and The pay of the judges of the Circuit Courts the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in is reduced from \$2,000 to \$1,600, except in the that section of country united, Mr. Walker be-Four years ago he was induced to accept the The salary of the county judges is reduced pastorate of Trinity Church, and came to Bal from \$350 to \$280, and \$20 extra given for timore to live, although continuing his practice to a considerable extent in the Virginia courts-his old clients insisting on his continuing as their attorney in settling up pending cases. Mr. Walker owns 2,500 acres of land ditor, and Treasurer are prohibited from em- in Virginia, and is in very comfortable circumstances. - Baltimore Sun.

More Failures.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 .- Powers, Gaston & Co., extensive jobbers in boots and shoes, Duane burial place for convicts outside of the limits of and Church streets, have suspended. Liabilities \$260,000; nominal assets \$265,000; real \$150,000. Geo. L. Watrous & Co., iobbers in hats, furs and straw goods, Broadway, have John Thomas, mining stock broker, Broad nople they telegraphed to their Ambassadors street, and late president of the Queen of the West Silver Mining Company, has made an assignment. Liabilities \$88,000; assets merely nominal.

Thos. Hunt, almost the last of the old line discontinued because it is the policy of the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs to re- merchants of New York, died there yesterday, from Nagotiations will then begin. It is gen. Thus. Hunt, almost the last of the old line arrive at Adrianople in two days, Individuals to the Presidency, but will yield to a question if that gentleman referring the other side of the House to the wishes to ask me one.

Foreign News. ENGLAND.

In the House of Commons the Queen's address was moved by the Hon. Wilbraham Egerton and seconded by Mr. Robert Tennant, mem-

In reply to the Queen's speech, the Marquis of Hartington repeated the accusation that the government wilfully assumed a position of isolation. It was not clear whether the government's appeal to the liberality of Parliament ment's appear to the noeranty of Farnament the plain surrounding the prisoners' camp jus- Ellsworth lost his life in tearing down the Conprosecution of the war. There were grave objections to such a vote. The reasons given for it in the royal speech were so vague that it seemed either as if the government knew what and wished to bring it on, or were tempting the frost bites visible on their naked limbs, gave lieg out subsistence for the Confederate army time and place for an adjourned meeting, and the unexpected occurrence they mention was Turks to further resistence.

Sir Stafford Northeste, Chancellor of the Exchequer, complained of the opposition's peradjourned meeting, when he shall vote as a Exenctuer, complained of the opposition's per-member of said Board on the question or ques- sistent misrepresentation of the government's tions about which said Board at its last meeting policy in alleging the government had a fixed determination to go to war on behalf of Turkey. As regarded their alleged isolation, England was in the same position as other neutral Powers and would speak out when it was deemed

necessary. The government did not know what the Russian proposals for peace would be .-They had at present no proposals to make themselves. If the Russian proposals in any way affected the arrangements between the European Powers they must receive the assent of those Powers. The position of the government was one of considerable delicacy and anxiety. They had no proposals to make at present, but thought it right to say it might become their duty to put themselves in a position to enable them to take the necessary and L. A. Van Hoffman the sum of \$18,430.67. precautions.

They were as anxious as anyone to avoid the horrors of war and stop the present conflict. but at the same time they believed now was the time when, by proper action, they could prevent further embroilment. The government success upless they had the proper support of Parliament.

Mr. Gladstone asked if he rightly understood the government had no proposals to make in regard to this grant until they knew the Rus sian conditions?

Sir Stafford Northcote replied affirmatively. Mr. Gladstone was glad to hear that. He could not complain of the warning that the goveroment might have to ask a grant, but thought nothing yet was known justifying such a de-

Mr. Mitchell Henry moved an amendment to the address praying an examination into Irish grievances. After some further discussion the debate was

adjourned. The London Times of this morning, in its eading editorial article, says: "Nothing more not deemed important enough to deserve the satisfactory to the country with respect to the mmediate course of public affairs could well have occurred than the declarations which were yesterday made in the Queen's speech, up stready, I have no hesitation to comply with as well as by the ministerial leaders in the two houses of Parliament. The alarms recently raised respecting the possibility of a warlike policy being adopted by the government may now be finally dismissed.

The same paper, commenting on the docuhas been reported from the Committee on published yesterday, says: "In Lord Derby's curred by disloyal persons, arising from the late fied the late outbreak of war feeling in certain proposition stands a good show of being teeling was confined to a small, though noisy, minority, but it will be a satisfaction and relief to the whole country to know that it found no King George, to day presented a bill to impose echo in the official utterances of the govern-

In the House of Commons, yesterday evening, the amendment to the address, moved by he, loyal to the Government of the Union. Mr. Mitchell Henry, that an examination be Such claims, even of loyal persons, where they issuing their licenses. The bill provides fur- made into the Irish grievances, was rejected are from acts caused by the operation of the war, ther that the Moffett register shall be used to by a vote of 301 to 48. The address was then have been disowned by the public law of civilized

THE EASTERN WAR.

A dispatch from Constantinople contains the following: "Queen Victoria's speech has caused considerable disappointment here. The or in part by claim agents, by speculators or lobbists, who have no equity against tax-pay-Turkish peace delegates have arrived at Kara- ers or the public. They should in all cases be buner. It is reported that the Grand Duke crutinized with jesious care. The calamities to individuals which were inflicted by the late war The House had another squabble over the Nicholas is at Yeni Saghra. At Thursday's are for the most part irreparable. The Government sitting of the Chamber a message from the cannot call to life the million of our youth who Grand Vizier was read asking the deputies to sufferings or sorrow of their relatives or friends. appoint five of their number to share in the It cannot readjust between individuals the burdeliberations of the committee of Senators. dens of taxation hitherto borne or of debts in-Ulemas and officers, which will direct military measures in the event of the failure of armistice negotiations."

The British Consul at Constantinople has asked permission to leave, but Minister Layard own existence. It has no safe general rule but ordered him to remain at his post. Mrs. Lay- to let by gones be by gones, to turn from the ard has given assistance to 40,000 refugees dead past to the new and better future, and on within the last five days. The British gunboat this basis assure peace, reconcilation, and frater-Torch has disembarked a number of refugees nity between all sections, classess and races of at Bourghas, and English marines are patrol-

ing the streets of that place. A Russian dispatch announces that General Skobeleff entered Philippopolis on the 16th instant and extinguished the flames in the Bul garian dwellings, which had been fired by the

retreating Turks. A special from St. Petersburg says: "A person who helped to draw up the armistice conditions states that they are such as are not likely to be accepted by the Turks." The same dispatch states that the Minister of the Interior tors and requesting our Representatives in Con | Paul's M. E. Church, South, Rev. Dr. Cox, has instructed the press to be moderate in its

> A Pera dispatch has the following: "It is said that the Grand Duke Nicholas, accompanied by his staff and General Ignatieff, met the Turkish delegates on Friday morning at a station on the Jamboli railroad. The Grand Dake had advanced to meet the delegates because of the difficulty on the road, and courteously invited them to return by carriage with him."

> Queen Victoria telegraphed to the Sultan that he was already acquainted with the action of the British Government, and that she had herself urged the Czar to make a prompt and

the head of another Balkan pass. All the war material, etc., has been removed from Osman parently sufficient for the establishment of their Bazaar to Eski Djuma. A Constantinople correspondent telegraphs:

'I am assured that the Council of Ministers to day decided to order the Turkish Ambassadors at Vienna and London to require an explanation of the protests against a separate peace recently lodged by Austria and England, and to ask how far Turkey may count upon the support of those countries.

A correspondent at Vienna declares posiively "that Austria has made no communication to the Porte concerning the terms of peace since her answer to the Porte's note of December 12 asking mediation. The present report seems to be founded upon reservations which Austria then made.'

A correspondent at Pera states that the Turkish delegates met the Grand Duke Nichowere exchanged. The Grand Duke then announced that he had decided to treat only at evacuate Adrianople. Upon this decision being communicated to the foreign consuls at Adriafor instructions, and were ordered to remain and protect their countrymen. Djemil Pasha then prepared to retire upon the fortified lines now under discussion. I have thus called atbefore Adrianople, where reinforcements are tention to reports made by these two distin-now concentrating. The Russians will probably guished chairmen of former committees and arrive at Adrianople in two days, Tirnova Sem also to what was said upon this class of claims from. Negotiations will then begin. It is gen. referring the other side of the House to the wishes to ask me one.

erally thought here that the wisest policy is for | language of that letter, and this side to the Turkey to make peace at once.

try and cross the Danube at that place into law which furnishes a legal basis for the pay Bulgaria, telegraphs from Giurgevo as follows: | ment of the class of c'aims under consideration. at Fratishti is fearful. The station of Fratishti is becoming a terror to travelers between Bucharest and the Danube. Even if there is noth. log worse there than ordinary typhus, the out that some sixteen years ago, in 1861, when mortality evidenced by the numerous graves in our army entered Alexandria, where the brave Russian soldiers digging huge graves, and near over that city, there was a mill there worth. I them fifty Turkish corpses lying in confused | believe, according to the statement, \$160,000, heaps, as they were emptied from the dead which was leased by parties in New York, carts. Their ragged, half clad forms, and the | who were using it and were doubtless grindevidence of the hardships they had suffered on

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their dreadful march from Nikopolis."

A report that an armistice has been concluded in Cuba between the Spaniards and the patriots is efficially denied, but a suspension of hostilities has been ordered in a small part of the small district of Camaguey, to receive overtures from the remaining members of the Cuban Congress and their principal chieftains who have taken refuge there.

The Pioneer Mills.

In the U. S. House of Representative, yes terday, in the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Caldwell, of Tennessee, in the chair, the bill for the relief of W. H. Newman and L. A. Van Hoffman was read. It directs the Secre tary of the Treasury to pay W. H. Newman in full compensation for the use of the Pioneer Mills, in Alexandria, Virginia, by the United

States authorities during the late war. Mr. Jones, of Ohio-I desire to state briefly my objection to this bill. As I understand it, this is a bill to pay a claim for the rent of mill had no secret intentions but could not hope for property in Alexandria, Virginia, occupied by the United States troops during the war. 1 think there are serious objections to the payask to have read the paragraphs which I have during the late Presidential campaign. The portion I ask to be read embraces all that refers to the subject ucder consideration. The Clerk read as follows: -

NEW YORK, October 24. Dear Sir-I have received your letter informing me that republicans high in authority are publicly representing that "the South desires, not without hope," to obtain payment for losses during the late war and to have provision made for the rebel debt and for the losses of slaves. As the payment of such losses and claims was notice of either convention at the time it was held, you also ask me to state my views in regard disposed myself to abite by the issue as made your request.
Should I be elected President the provisions

of the fourteenth amendment will, as far as de-

pends on me, be maintained, executed and enforced in perfect and absolute good faith. No rebel debt will be assumed or pail. No claim for loss or emancipation of any slave will be war, whether covered by the fourteenth amen ment or not, will be recognized or paid. The cotton tax will not be refunded. I shall deem it my duty to veto every bill providing for the assumption or payment of any such debts, losses, damages, claims or for refunding any tax. The danger to the National Treasury is not from claims of persons who sided the rebellion, but from the claims of persons residing in the Scuthern States, or having property in those States, who were or pretended to be, or who for the sake of siding the claims now pretend to nations, condemned by adjudications of the Supreme Court of the United States, and only find any status by the force of specific legislation of Congress. These claims have become stale and are often tainted with fraud. individuals which were inflicted by the late war went to untimely graves, nor compensate for the curred to sustain the Government which are yet to be paid. It cannot apportion anew among our citizens the damages or losses incident to military operations, or resulting in every variety of form from its measures of maintaining its our people, to the end that all the springs of our preductive industries may be quickened and new prosperity created in which the evils of the

past shall be forgotten. Very respectfully yours, SAN'L. S. TILDEN.

Hon. ARAM S. HEWITT. Mr. Eden. I would like to ask the gentle-

man a question. Mr. Jones, of Ohio. I will hear it in a moment when I get through.

Now, upon the subject of the payment of claims from States that went into the rebellion, I desire to have read an extract from a report of the Committee of Claims made to the Thirty-ninth Congress. This report was made by Hon, Columbus Delano, a man of enlarged experience in public affairs; a great lawyer, and although while a member of President Grant's cabinet the subject of vituperation and denunciation by the public press, yet in courage, capacity, and public integrity one of the foremost men of this or any other country. I send to the Clerk's desk an extract from his report, which

I desire to have read.

The Clerk read as follows: If we go into an inquiry as to the loyalty of honorable peace.

The Turks have evacuated Kasan, south of Osman Bazaar. The Russians hereby secure You will find that they will be able to procure ex parte affidavits or evidence of some sort, aployalty. These and like considerations have brought the committee to the conclusion-and that conclusion was unanimous-that an effort to discriminate between the loyal and the disloyal would be an impracticability, and that the result of it would be to bring this House to the payment of all this class of claims.

Mr. Jones, of Ohio. This whole subject has been so thoroughly discussed that it is only necessary to allude to what others have said upon it. I call attention to what was said in an elaborate and voluminous report made to the Forty-third Congress by Hon. William Lawrence, then the able, industrious, and in-Claims. After an exhaustive rehearsal of the precisely the same principle. law of the subject, he says:

From all this it is apparent that no committee of Congress could with any degree of justice, las at Tirnova Semonli, and preliminary notes either to the Government or claimants, investigate senarate claims. This could only be done by a body clothed with power to visit southern localities and ascertain facts by a searching Adrianople, which should be immediately scrutiny and personal conferences with witness-evacuated. The delegates having assented, es. If any provision should be made in this orders were telegraphed to Djemil Pasha to class of claims, it should be in a mode very different than that of an examination of claims in

detail on ex parte evidence by a committee of Congress. That is exactly what is proposed to be done if we pass claims of the character of the one

expressions of the two able chairmen of the LONDON, Jan. 19 .- The Times' Bucharest | committees to whom I have referred. It will correspondent, who has gone to Giurgevo to not be claimed by anybody that there is any The mortality among the Turkish prisoners If raid at all, it is simply an act of generous benificence. I know that it was said the other day that this claim was based upon a contract : but when that question was examined it turned at Manassas. An officer of the army takes possession of it and in the hurry and excitement he is asked the question by the occupant, 'Will I get any pay for it?" and replies, "If

you are loyal, you will get your pay"-a mere opinion expressed without consideration and without authority, and now that is dressed up as though it were a contract. Every man who is familiar with the manner in which this kind nothing to do with Southern war claims such as of property was taken possession of knows that Mr. Tilden opposed in his letter. It is, on the there was nothing in it that warrants the application of the term of contract to it. The capture of Alexandria rendered the property useless to the lessees and to the owners, and it was used by the Government, and that is all there is of it.

Now this claim which is pushed probably, in the language of Mr. Tilden, by some claim agent, comes here under such circumstances that we cannot tell whether this money, if we pay it by this special act, will go to the lessees of this property, who it is claimed were loyal, or to the man who owned the ground on which the mill stood, about whose loyalty there is an ominous silence, or to the agents of those in whose name the claim is made, or will be equally divided between them all. I call attention to the fact that this action of the committee that reported this bill to the present House would open a door to this large class of claims; and it is a little singular that now ment by special enactment of all this class of is the first time that one of this class of claims claims. As preliminary to what I wish to say has ever found its way to the private calon this subject, I send to the Clerk's desk and | endar through the favorable action of a committee of this House. It is a little singular marked in a letter written by Samuel J. Tilden | that right after the close of the Presidential canvass, when votes were obtained by these professions of opposition to the payment of

> the House pressing such claims to an allowance. Mr. Bright. Will the gentleman permit me to make a correction? This claim is not reported from the Committee of Claims, but from the Committee on War Claims, as I under-

claims of this class, we find the other side of

Mr. Jones, of Ohio. Very well; whatever may be the committee from which the claim comes the case is the same; it belongs to that class of claims referred to by the gentlemen who made the reports from the Committees on to their recognition by the Government. Though | Claims and Accounts to which I have called attention, and by the writer of the letter which bas been read.

Mr. Bright. I only wished to set the gentleman right as to the facts.

Mr. Springer. I wish to ask the gentleman from Ohio whether the claim now before the Committee of the Whole is in his judgment such a claim as those referred to in Mr. Til- on their old bonds. The day of trial was not den's letter which he has caused to be read at | fixed. the Clerk's desk?

Mr. Jones, of Ohio. Yes, sir; in my judg. ment it is. In the latter part of that letter, as the gentleman will find it he peruses it carefully, Mr. Tilden sliudes to the danger to the public Treasury from claims made by persons claiming to be loyal; and he alludes to the further fact that almost anybody can get a certifi-

cate of logalty. Mr. Finley. Can anybody get a certificate of loyalty from Mr. Evarts?

Mr. Jones, of Ohio. I am not here to make any discrimination as to persons. Mr. Evarts's treated. We can not afford to vote \$18,000 of the people's money upon certificates alone of is safe at Satine Pass. anybody, especially when we thereby open the door to the presentation of claims for millions

I propose to treat this matter fairly. It may be said that it will not do for the Government \$1,100,000; strictly railroad property, \$1,100. to refuse payment of claims of this character. If that be so, I ask whether it is not right, whether it is not a simple act of justice that this House shall treat all loyal claimants alike when they belong to precisely the same class.

For instance, this House cannot safely convert itself into a subordinate bureau of the War Department ; this House cannot safely go into the business of auditing, adjusting, and allowing claims, because to do so would take up ail our time year after year, as bas been shown in the elaborate reports to which I have called attention. What then mated from \$15,000 to \$20,000, fully insured. should be done, if anything? My position is this: If these claims are to be paid it is the duty of this House, and this House cannot escape that responsibility, of devising some means whereby al! loyal claimants in the Southern States will be treated alike. I understand it to be the fact that during this Congress a bill was introduced by a gentleman on the opposite side looking to the examination and adjudication of all claims of precisely the same character with the one now pending before this Committee of the Whole. and that the committee of this House to whom it was referred reported it back adversely. If I am wrong in that I hope the gentleman from Texas will correct me. The point I make then. is this: If it be true that this House, through its proper organ, the committee baving the subject in charge, will not adopt any general legislation in reference to the class of claims to which this belongs; if it is to shut the public door against loyal men who hold these claims all over the Southern country and say it will not pay them, it should not open a private door through which favorites can push their make fish of one man's claim and flesh of

I wish to say further (and I have no other object in speaking at the present time than to address myself to the business before the House) that every time we pass a claim of this kind through the House, every time we audit such | dressed a communication to the chairman of the a claim and pass it because the claimant has some influential friend here to push it through, we do the grossest injustice to all other claim. ants of a like character who are unable by reason of the want of a general law to get their claims acted upon. It is our duty, where there is a class of claimants like those now asking for relief, not to pass any special law, but on the contrary to reject all special enactments and at the earliest practicable moment devise a general law by which all loyal claimants from the Southern States shall be treated alike. It is a responsibility from which we cannot escape—that either all or none should defatigable chairman of the Committee on War be audited and adjusted as they all rest upon

Mr. Springer. I desire to remark, in reply to what the gentleman from Ohio has stated in regard to the letter of Mr. Tilden, which has adjourned without taking definite action, and been read at the Clerk's desk-

Mr. Hanna. I move the committee rise. it is now half past one o'clock, to take up the resolutions from the Senate, notifying this House of the death of Senator Morton. Mr. Elen. I hope the gentleman will wait

a moment. Mr. Springer. I thought the time fixed for the special order was two o'clock. The Chairman. No; balf past one.

Mr. Eden. Of course I do not propose to resist the motion of my colleague, but I hope he will withhold it until a correction can be

Mr. Jones, of Ohio. I still hold the floor.

Mr. Eden. I do not resist the motion of the gentleman from Indiana if he presses it. Mr. Springer. I wish to make a correction Mr. Hanna. I will yield for that purpose. Mr. Townsend, of New York. I hope the gentleman will yield, so we may hear Tilden's

inaugural. [Laughter.] Mr. Springer. Before the committee rise ! desire a correction to be made.

Mr. Jones, of Ohio. Very well. Mr. Springer. The letter caused to be read at the clerk's desk by the gentleman from Oh was written by Mr. Tilden in October last, and refers to "claims arising out of the operations of the war," while the case before the committee is that of a claim by citizens of New York for rent of a building owned by them in Alexandria, Virginia, and rented to the Quartermai. ter's Department and used by the Government. It is a claim on the part of northern citizens who had nothing to do with the rebellion, and is no more a claim arising out of the operation; of the war than a claim for the rent of a build ng to the Government in this city.

Mr. Conger. I wish to ask the gentlems:

from Illinois whether he means to explain the letter of Mr. Tilden as not including this character of war claims?

Mr. Springer. I do. As I read Mr. Tilden! letter it has no reference to such a claim as that now before the committee. This claim has contrary, a claim of northern citizens, who had nothing to do with the war, for rent of property owned by them in Alexandria, which was ren; ed to the Government and used by the Govern. ment. Alexandria was excepted by Mr. Lin. coln's proclamation, and was not declared to be in insurrection.

Mr. Conger. Is the gentleman authorized to say that Mr. Tilden did not mean to include this class of claims? The country would like to

know it. Mr. Springer. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." I am only correcting the error into which the gentleman from Onlo has fallen, and stating that the letter of Mr. Thiden, which was read, referred to claims growing out of acts "caused by the operations of the war, and notic any way to the present claim on the part of north. ern citizens for property rented to the government. I am speaking of this claim, and this only, and wish it to be understood that Mr. Tilden's letter does not, as urged by the gentleman from Obio, relate at all to claims like the onnow pending.

Mr. Conger. The country supposed that he did include all such claims. Mr. Mills. The gentlemen need not be inteesting themselves about Mr. Tilden, for he will

not be the democratic nominee for President in Mr. Jones, of Ohio. I geld to the gentle man from Indianna to made his motion

Mr. Hanna. I move the committee rise. The motion was agreed to. The committee accordingly arose; and the speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. Caldwell, of Tenn., reported that the Committee of

the Whole House had bad under consideration the Private Calendar, and particularly a bil H. R. No. 1895) for the relief of W. H. Newman and L. A. Vanhoffman, and had come t no resolution thereon.

News of the Day.

The members of the Louisiana Returning Board were arraigned in the Superior Criminal Court of New Orleans, yesterday. The indic: ment charges them with forgery and with altering the returns of Vernon parish. Their counsel made a motion to quesh the indictment on the ground that the proceedings were irregular. The motion was overruled without argument. The members of the Board then pleaded not guilty, and were admitted to bail

Eighteen months ago a Mrs. Dilks, house keeper for Joo. Lloyd, a farmer living at Pennsville, near Salem, N. J., was murdered and her body horribly mutilated. The circumstances of the murder remained a mystery until a few days ago, when certain facts were dis closed warranting the arrest of a colored man in the employ of Lloyd as the murderer. The evidence, it is said, is conclusive of his guilt.

The revenue cutter McLean has returned to Galveston from her second craise in search of the dredge boat McAllister and reports certificate is to be treated in the same way as finding a portion of the dredge, establishing certificates of other reputable men are to be almost beyond doubt her loss. The schoon; Venal, reported missing in these dispatches

The county comptroller of Alleghany county, Pa., makes the following estimate of the loss by the riots ;-Strictly private property, \$200,-000; mixed property, including freights,

000; to:al, \$2,610,000. A further postponement of one week was granted to day by the court on the hearing of the question of the receivership for the Charter

Oak Life Insurance Company. Two boys, Geo. Koscheski and John Wio ers, broke through the ice while skating at Columbusville, L. I., yesterday, and were

John Maxson's woolen mill, at Chester, Pa., was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss esti-The postoffice at Northhead, Grand Manan, N. B., with the contents, was burned to-day All the Island mails were consumed.

From Washington.

SPECIAL TO THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.

In the House of Representatives yesterday among the petitions presented was one by Mr. Goode, of Va., of citizens of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Norfolk county, Virginia, for the establishment of a quarantine hospital by the Government, at the entrance of Elizabeth river, which was referred to the Committee on Naval

Mr. Hunton, of Va, presented the papers relating to the claim of W. T. Tansill which were referred to the Committee on Claims.

A bill was introduced in the Senate yes erday for the conveyance of low grounds, known as the Kidwell Bottoms, in front of the city of Washington. The bill provides claims and get them paid; that would be to that the powers and duties heretofore devolved upon and vested in "the mayor of the city of Washington for the time being" be vested in the Secretary of the Interior, who shall execute the deeds thereby required, under his hand and official seal.

The District Commissioners yesterday ad-House Committee on the District of Columbis: inviting the favorable consideration of the com mittee to a communication relating to an ob struction in the channel of the Potomac river, known as the Virginia and Georgetown channel and the request for a Congressional appropriation for the removal of the same. The object of the Commissioners is to bespeak, as far as proper, its influence in obtaining the appropri

The well known gambling house of John Wills and Jerra Jewell was raided by the police last night.

The republican Senators held a caucus yesterday for a further consideration of the charges against Sergeant at Arms French. The discussion on the part of French's opponents was quite acrimonious at times, but the caucus afterward referred the matter to a committee of five Senators.

A Senatorial investigating committee will make a unanimous report fully exonerating Senator Grover from all complicity in any attempt of bribery or corruption to secure his seat in the United States Senate.

Mrs. Haves held a reception this evening.

Mrs. F. A. Wood, daughter of ex Senator H. S. Foote, has been appointed to a clerkship in the Dead Letter Office at a salary of \$900 per annum.

The "Baby's Best Friend" is Dr. Buil's Baby Syrup, since it maintains the baby's health by keeping it free from colic, diarrhes, etc. Price 25 cts.